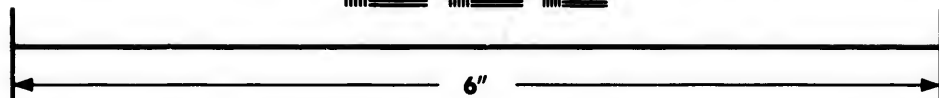
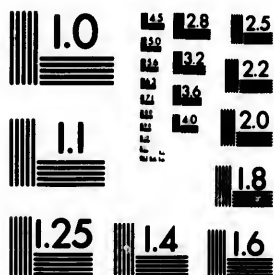


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH  
Microfiche  
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches.**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

**© 1983**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/  
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata  
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to  
ensure the best possible image/  
Les pages totalement ou partiellement  
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,  
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à  
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

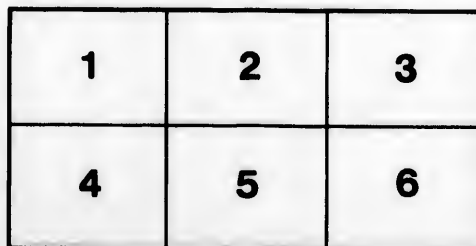
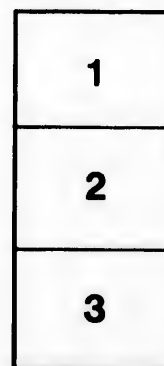
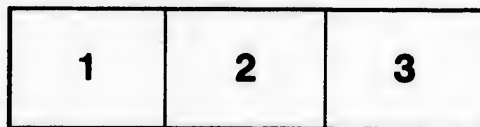
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

errata  
to

pelure,  
on à

III.—*The Origin of the Haidahs of the Queen Charlotte Islands.*

By JOHN CAMPBELL, LL.D.

While the society is celebrating the landfall of the illustrious John Cabot upon the eastern shore of our Dominion four hundred years ago, I have thought it not inappropriate to chronicle a possibly more ancient and more adventurous voyage that has left a permanent impression upon the islands of the far west. This voyage was undertaken at some remote period by the ancestors of those natives of the Queen Charlotte and adjoining islands now known as Haidahs. My attention was first called to these Indians by Mr. Francis Poole's book on the Queen Charlotte Islands, published in 1872; for the "Voyages of Captain Meares," published in 1791, give no definite information concerning them. Vocabularies of their language were edited by Gallatin and Scouler in the *Archæologia Americana* and the *Journal of the Geographical Society of London*, and to these was added, in 1877, the collection of Mr. George Gibbs in the first volume of the *Contributions to American Ethnology*, published by the United States Geographical and Geological Survey. In 1880, making use of this scanty material, I instituted a comparison of the Haidah dialects with those of the Malay-Polynesian family, which appears as an appendix to a paper on the "Origin of the Aborigines of Canada" in the *Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec* of the following year. About the time that paper was read, I was favoured by Dr. George M. Dawson with a copy of his elaborate report on the Queen Charlotte Islands, which contains seventy large octavo pages on the Haidahs, and twelve of specimens of their language. This volume was supplemented in 1884 by "Comparative Vocabularies of the Indian Tribes of British Columbia," by Dr. W. F. Tolmie and Dr. George M. Dawson, which devotes 26 of its 127 pages to the Haidahs. Finally, in the *Transactions of this Society for 1895*, appears that great desideratum, a Haidah Grammar, from the pen of the Rev. C. Harrison, and edited by Dr. A. T. Chamberlain.

A mere glance at the grammar sufficed to show that the Haidahs could not possibly be ranked as a people of Malay-Polynesian origin, in spite of the resemblance of the vocabularies. The Haidah is a postpositional, and the Malay-Polynesian are prepositional languages. Nevertheless, of all the northern Asiatic tongues, Japo Siberian, Mongol, Tungusic, etc., there is not one that exhibits any affinity to the Haidah vocabulary, although their grammatical structure is more or less accordant. But, scattered through the Malay-Polynesian area, and cropping up more widely in Borneo, New Guinea, Australasia, the New Hebrides and the

Fiji islands, appears the Papuan or Melanesian stock, with a distinctly postponing syntax, and a vocabulary that, in its widely divergent forms, exhibits every gradation of influence by the dominant speech through which it has passed, or in the midst of which it now lies. It is generally conceded that these Melanesians were the original inhabitants of the regions in which they are now found, and that those who dwell upon the outskirts of the area have been displaced from their primitive insular abodes by the Malay and Polynesian peoples. The wide extension of the latter from Madagascar to Easter Island, and from Formosa to the Sandwich Islands, indicates maritime adventure of no ordinary kind at some remote period in history. It is true that the Melanesian, with the exception of the Fijians and some other islanders, as at present found in a pent-up, subject, and degraded state, shows no evidence of sea-going powers, but the fact that he is now found as far west as Flores and as far east as Fiji, is proof sufficient that he also was at one time a master of the ocean.

The pure Papuan is, no doubt, a black,—the negro of the Pacific—while the complexion of the Haidah is fairer than that of most of the coast tribes in the neighbourhood. But the Melanesian, as Wallace, Whitmee and other writers have shown, is of all shades, an evidence, it is thought, of mixed blood, to which also his language testifies. The Alfuros, or Harafuras of Celebes, are such a mixed race, and, according to Durville, quoted by Latham, they are whiter than the Malay inhabitants of the island. Similar to them are the Dyaks and Idayans of Borneo, and the Battas of Sumatra. In their use of large canoes and in their proficiency in carving, as well as in the actual features of their idols and medicine posts, the Fijians claim kindred with the Haidahs, in spite of the difference in colour. The houses of the latter point to an insular origin as well as their maritime habits, but in the matter of dress, equipments, implements and folk-lore, it is hard to institute a comparison, partly from lack of material, partly because the Haidah has largely borrowed from his neighbour, the Tshimsian. Language remains, therefore, the test of their relationship, and that test I have applied in the case of over two hundred words, nouns and pronouns, adjectives and numerals, verbs, adverbs and postpositions. For the Malay-Polynesian and Melanesian languages I have, in addition to dictionaries of the Malay, Tongan, Maori and other dialects, drawn upon the collections of Crawford, Belcher, Wallace, Hale, and many other writers, together with vocabularies found in the transactions of the Anthropological and similar societies. To these must be added Dr. John Fraser's work, entitled "An Australian Language," which really contains grammar and vocabularies of five dialects of that continent. My materials for comparative purposes have not been so complete as I would have desired had time permitted further research, but they are sufficient to make it morally certain that the Haidahs are a Melanesian stock with a considerable Malayan admixture.

Crawford supposes the Hindoo migration to the Malay archipelago to have begun in the thirteenth century, and it is supposed that this and the subsequent Mahometan invasions caused large displacements of population. That the expulsion of the Haidahs was posterior to the rule of the Hindoos seems evident, from their possessing the Sanserit *surya*, as the name of "the sun," in the form *tzoore*. It is also possible that the Haidah *kung*, the moon, is a form of the Sanserit *chandra* abbreviated. Malay domination has stamped itself upon the language in the word for man, *orang*, *olang*, which is the Malay's peculiar property, and which the Haidah but faintly disguises in *cetling* and *ihlinga*. Other Malay terms, such as *perempuan*, woman; *kapala*, head; *mata*, eye; *telinga*, ear; *tangan*, *lima*, hand; *ruma*, house; *bumi*, *tanah*, earth; *api*, fire; *baik*, good; *jahat*, bad, etc., are conspicuous by their absence, while the Papuan and Australian forms are exceedingly numerous. The absence of labials in Haidah, the place of which is taken generally by the sound of *v*, sometimes by an aspirate, and but rarely by the liquid *m*, exhibits phonetic decay not uncommon in American dialects, and renders perplexing, at first sight, the identity of compared words. Another source of difficulty is the combination *tl*, which is not characteristic only of Aztec speech. In most cases it appears to be an expedient for an original *l* or *r*, as in *cetling* for *orang*. This is a mere matter of dialectic variation, as appears from a comparison of the various forms of Caucasian speech. Thus, in Lesghian, the Avar word for night is *rahle*, but in Andi it is *retlo*. The sun again is *beri* in Akush, and *mittli* in Andi. The Nicaraguan dialect of the Mexican reveals the same equivalency, the Aztec *Nahuatl* being its *Nahuar*.

What stamps the Haidah as a Melanesian language is its grammatical construction, in which it differs entirely from the Malay and the Polynesian proper. These latter are preposing languages, which does not simply mean that they make use of prepositions, but that they also place the governing word before its genitive, the temporal index before the verbal root, and, generally speaking, the abstract before the concrete as in Semitic and Indo-European speech. The Melanesian languages, in general terms, do the very opposite, and are thus postpositional, in all of which respects the Haidah agrees with them. A comparison of Mr. Harrison's Haidah grammar with Threlkeld's Australian one, does not indeed reveal identity of structure, which would be remarkable, but it exhibits so many and such striking points of resemblance as to show that the two languages belong to one and the same family. In the Malay archipelago the presence of the same syntactical order may easily be detected, even within the compass of a brief vocabulary. Now, the Malay calls the middle of the night *tengah malam*, in which *tengah* is middle and *malam* is night; but the native of Teor terms a finger-nail *limin-kukin*, in which *limin* is hand and *kukin* is nail. While both seem

natural to an English person, the two forms are foreign to each other in the Pacific islands. Take again the word for egg: it is *mantiro* in Liang, *mantirhai* in Morella, *manteloa* in Batumeruh, *monatiro* in Lariki, but in all these cases the first syllable stands for *mano*, a bird. All of these dialects, therefore, are Melanesian and not Malay. It is very common among uncivilized people to call the fingers the children of the hand. Were this the case in Malay-Polynesian, the word children would come first as in the Tongan *cow-nima*, the company of the hand, in which *cow* is company and *nima* hand. But in Teor fingers are *limin-taquin*; in Larika *lima-kato*; in Cajeli *limam-kokon*; in Liang *rima-kuhutu*; in Amblaw *lennati-kokoli*. In these cases the first word is pure Malay, *lima* or *rima*, the hand, but the construction is that of a people who had not submitted to Malay syntax.

It may be objected that this Melanesian syntax is found not only in Haidah, but also in a very large number of American aboriginal languages. This is true. It is the order in Iroquois and Dacotah, Cherokee and Choctaw, Shoshonese and Zuni, Aztec, Peruvian and Chileno. It is also the Turanian order in Europe and Asia, counting out the Chinese and their monosyllabic associates. But these other American, and the European and Asiatic postponers, have not, like the Haidahs, a Melanesian-Malay vocabulary. Their words are, with a few exceptions that tend to show the unity of all speech, quite different from those of the Queen Charlotte Islanders. The Haidahs have articles, definite and indefinite. The Turanians proper of Europe, Asia and America, have none. But the Algonquins have, and the Malay-Polynesians and the Caffres of Africa, and also the Melanesians. Whether the latter borrowed them from the Malays or not who can tell? The Haidah articles are *uang* and *lth*, and the Australian are *uni* and *gati*. The Haidah thus presents a peculiar philological study as a purely Turanian language, in syntactical order, that has borrowed extensively from the Malay vocabulary, and that, probably from the same source, has differentiated itself from other Turanian languages by the appropriation of a spurious article. Its postpositional particles are not without analogy to the Japanese and cognate tongues, but their affinities are all with those of the Melanesian area, and in particular with those of far distant Australia. In Australian speech we probably have the Melanesian at its purest and, unfortunately, at its scantiest.

Commerce has carried the Malay numerals all over the Pacific into almost every Melanesian habitat except Australia. The original Melanesian type, of which the Haidah is a rescript, is lost; even Australia, which only counts as far as four, does not know it. It has to be picked up in fragments scattered over the whole insular area. A reference to the appended vocabulary will show that the chief affinities of the Haidah numerals are with those of Timbora, or Tambora, and Sumbawa, con-



cerning which Latham says: "In each of these vocabularies Malay words form the greater proportion. In each of them, however, are also found Australian vocables." (Sumbawa, to which Timbora belongs, is in the very heart of the Malay archipelago, and most of its numerals are Malay in character. Those that are not accord with the numerals of the Haidahs. I am aware that there are some comparative philologists who regard the common possession of a numeral system as one of the most convincing proofs of a common origin. This is a great mistake. The original Celtic numerals have been replaced by the Latin. The Arabic have diffused themselves in Africa, the Sanscrit in India, and the Malay in Polynesia. In the intercourse of half-civilized or savage peoples with their superiors, no words are more easily lost. Whether the numerals of the Haidahs represent those of ancient Melanesian speech or not, they are an evidence that Malay influences were not sufficiently strong to impose upon them its arithmetical system.

Of more importance than these are particles, such as the postpositions, of which a list of twenty-six is appended. These are Australian as well as Haidah, and, were we in possession of lists of similar parts of speech from Sumbawa and its vicinity, links might be found to unite the far distant vocabularies. The same is true of pronouns, of which, unfortunately, my collection is small. Nevertheless it will be found to exhibit traces of kinship between the compared languages such as to render complete the cumulative argument for their original unity. I have before me Adelung's "Mithridates," Klaproth's "Asia Polyglotta," Hunter's "Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia," the "San Kokf Tson Ran To Sets," and many more recent collections of Asiatic vocabularies, in which I have searched in vain for such traces of linguistic affiliation as I have found between the Haidah and the Melanesian of the Malay-Polynesian area. That the resemblance is fortuitous is an impossibility to any one who has made an exhaustive study of languages, however improbable it may appear at first sight to link Australians and Queen Charlotte islanders as members of the same family.

There is linguistic evidence of no mean order that many American families of man came to this continent by way of the Pacific islands. Such are the Mbaya-Abipones of the Gran Chaco; the Tupi-Guaranis of Brazil; the Caribs, the Huastec-Maya-Quiches of Central America, and the Algonquins of the north. All of these are of Malay-Polynesian origin except the Tupi-Guaranis, and they are Melanesian, like the Haidahs. The difficulty of a comparatively savage people traversing a wide ocean is an argument that should not weigh against the demonstration of language. The people of Easter Island came within eighteen hundred miles of the American coast, but, supposing them to have started from the Philippines, their route was one of eight thousand miles. Even recently, in comparatively small canoes, the islanders of the South Seas

have made voyages of many hundreds of miles. But, from a remote period, centuries before it was known to Europeans, the Malays, in their large *prahus*, visited the fishing grounds off the northern shores of Australia. As for the size of their vessels, it is related that a chief of the Tonga islands visited Fiji, three hundred and sixty miles away, in three canoes, which together contained two hundred and fifty people with provisions for the voyage. In the time of early Portuguese colonization in the east, the kingdom of Acheen, in Sumatra, sent against them a fleet of ninety vessels, some of them of four hundred tons burden, and carrying seven thousand men and much artillery. The Haidahs appear to have kept up their love of large canoes. The dug-out which carried Mr. Poole from the Queen Charlotte islands to the mainland had three jury-masts and a main stay-sail, and carried thirty-seven people with two tons of freight. From whatever point the ancestors of the Haidahs set out on the voyage that landed them in their American home, that voyage must have been a long and distressing one, yet not an impossibility to people inured to a rough life on the sea.

It has been objected that the prevalence of northeast and southeast trade winds in the tropics is an argument against long voyages towards the western coast of America, but Dr. Lang, in his "View of the Polynesian Nation," has successfully controverted this opinion by giving many testimonies to the fact that, within a few degrees north and south of the line, westerly winds are as frequent. He also accounts for distant colonization on the part of the South Sea islanders by the custom of conquerors to compel the vanquished survivors to put to sea in their canoes, and not return on pain of death. Such forced migrations have been the means of settling the coasts of America from Japan and other points in Northern Asia, as well as from the islands of the Pacific. The Haidahs, as a subordinate Melanesian people, probably found in rebellion against their Malay masters in some part of the archipelago, were, at some remote period, offered their choice between death and expatriation, and, spurned from every intermediate landing-place, at last found refuge on the uninhabited islands of the far east. This may have taken place at any time between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries. In the latter period the power of the Melanesian must have been broken and his race reduced to degradation.

That the Haidahs represent a comparatively recent immigration to the American coast seems evident from their western location. All other American tribes of oceanic derivation are found in the east. Such are the Mbaya-Abipones, the Tupi-Guaranis, the Caribs, the Mayas of Yucatan, and the Algonquins. All of these landed originally on the west coast, whence they were driven eastward by invading tribes from Japan and the Asiatic mainland north, which displaced them through superior valour. These invasions appear to have begun early in the eighth cen-

tury for North America, and in the eleventh for the southern continent. Hence the Algonquins and Maya-Quiches must have come to America before 700 A.D., and the Caribs, Guaranis and Abipones before 1000. The Haidahs may not have arrived till five centuries after the latter date, when the great stream of immigration had ceased. I am not aware that any trace of Melanesian blood or language is to be found in the Sandwich Islands, the nearest to the American coast of any considerable centre of Polynesian population. The ocean route of the Haidahs may never be known, but the fact of it is proved as conclusively as if its log were written, by the evidence of comparative philology.

A comparison of the Haidah dialects with the Malay-Polynesian and Melanesian languages :

ENGLISH.	HAIDAH.	OCEANIC.
Man	eetling, eetlinga, eetlingah, ithlunga, ihlinga, ehlin	aulong, <i>Formosa</i> ; ulum, <i>Malagasy</i> ; orang, <i>Malay, etc.</i> ; lanang, <i>Bali</i> ; langang, <i>Madura</i> ; lusulsha, <i>Tasmania</i> ;
Woman	aiadda, chada, juda.	hueti, <i>Wahai</i> ; wadon, <i>Java</i> ; faitoh, <i>Tinawi</i> ; quatne, <i>Tasmania</i> ; jadda, <i>Malagasy</i> ;
Child	njada, ntzahta, nuntshaita. hudsu, keet, kithutso, denung, kinnash, nautzootzoo.	wanudyo, <i>Java</i> ; dindah, <i>Baju</i> ; inosu, <i>Rotuma</i> (wife); inn, <i>Formosa</i> . kachun, <i>Mysol</i> ; dodio, <i>Mendo</i> ; atai, <i>Tarawan</i> ; kudjaguz, <i>Australia</i> ; indong, <i>Tugala</i> ; anak, <i>Malay, etc.</i> sunu, <i>Java</i> ; anakooosog, <i>Sulu</i> ; zanac, <i>Malagasy</i> ; anako, <i>Baju</i> ; inianak, <i>Ahtiago</i> ; nati, <i>T. . . an</i> ; nanai, <i>Wahai</i> ; tahinae, <i>Tongu</i> ; tama, <i>Fakafo</i> ;
Father	hungiltsu, koodel. haidi, haat, haddeh, huhta, ongai, haung, te-hung.	kaingal, yinalkun, <i>Australia</i> ; kaindul, <i>Australia</i> ; gazala, <i>Malagasy</i> . utha, <i>Rotuma</i> ; pito, yayah, <i>Java</i> ; kattam, <i>Pelw</i> ; etemen, <i>Malicollo</i> ; apang, <i>Biajuk</i> ; amahan, <i>Bisayun</i> ; yaman, <i>Sangur</i> ; knnni, dunjo, <i>Australia</i> .
Mother	oi, owwa, oway, owwai, owa, owgha.	yaiya, <i>Tidore</i> ; ma-owa, <i>Galela</i> ; fae, <i>Tongu</i> ; ibu, <i>Malay, Sunda</i> ; ago, <i>Australia</i> ; uhani, <i>Rotuma</i> ; waiana, <i>Australia</i> .
Husband	telat, teetlah, teetlahla, tlalal, titlaghs.	lelay, <i>Malagasy</i> (man); lola, <i>Baju</i> (man); taroraki, <i>Bolanghitum</i> ; arracat, <i>Pelew</i> (man) laki, <i>Malay</i> ; pulahan, <i>Wahai</i> ; dullai, kardo, <i>Australia</i> .
Wife	sha, teetsah, teetshaa, tetsha, titzaga, tsar.	saua, <i>Borno</i> ; sawa, <i>Sanguir</i> ; sawah, <i>Sulu</i> ; aheliwa, <i>Matabella</i> ; jiyu, <i>Mysol</i> ; hoa, <i>New Zealand</i> .
Brother	toon, tuni, townai	tuanna, <i>Atu</i> ; santono, <i>Java</i> ; ading, <i>Lampung</i>

ENGLISH.	HAIKAI.	OCEANIC.
Brother	toun, titoungha	djen, <i>Mille</i> ; taina, <i>Fakaaso</i> ; teina, <i>New Zealand</i> ; tehina, <i>Tonga</i>
	dai, teetah	adi, <i>Java</i> ; taeso, <i>Tahiti</i> ; tael, tathi, <i>Fiji</i> ; daiadi, <i>Australia</i>
	tekwai, tikagha	adik, <i>Malay</i> ; adisahi, <i>Bali</i> ; adikayi, <i>Sunda</i> ; tuska, <i>Fiji</i>
Sister	chesi, chasi	kati, kauat, <i>Australia</i>
	di-jasha, ti-jaska tee-taa	djuko, <i>Australia</i>
People	toonay, chastoon	djen, djatan, <i>Mille</i> ; teina, <i>New Zealand</i>
	hais, haidah	heiet, <i>Wahai</i> ; taata, <i>Atui</i> ; taotao, <i>Formosa</i>
Heal	hadis, tehaidaahga	tao, <i>Macassar</i> ; tauo, <i>Tagala</i> ; taowe, <i>Bugis</i>
	hatsi, kats, katza katz, kadze, tih-hats	katow, <i>Tavoo</i> ; kadon, <i>New Zealand</i> kahutu, <i>Mysol</i> ; chetuk, <i>Madura</i> atu, <i>Tarawan</i> ; katta, <i>Australia</i> batcha, <i>Manicolo</i>
Hair	kats, kuts, kashkelit	hutu, <i>Tidore</i> ; udu, <i>New Zealand</i> ; uta, <i>Menado</i>
	tih-hatsin	kaat, kittug, <i>Australia</i> ; kide, <i>Tasmania</i> utan, <i>Sanguir</i>
	kow	waukaugh, <i>Formosa</i>
	kaskaitl, katkaiti	hua, <i>Batumerah</i> ; keo, <i>Lariki</i> ; hue, <i>Wahai</i> keiule, <i>Morella</i> ; kaiola, <i>Liang</i> ; keulo, <i>Teluti</i>
Face	haugh	hihika, <i>Liang</i> ; uwaka, <i>Morella</i>
	hung, hange, hoanga hunge	gonaga, <i>Gani</i> ; uhunam, <i>Alfuros</i> bangat, <i>Sunda</i> ; dangoy, <i>Batan</i> ganga-fori, <i>Waigi</i> (cheeks)
Forehead	kwul, kkiulh tun-kwuul	alis, <i>Mah</i> ; lae, <i>Tonga</i> , <i>Fakaaso</i> , etc. golo, holo, ullo, ioulllo, ngulu, <i>Australia</i>
Ear	kiu, seu, kew keu, te-kiua	quaka, <i>Andaman</i> ; koyge, koidji, <i>Tasmania</i> chiu-ping, <i>Lampung</i> ; nan-gow, <i>Galela</i> tain-gah, <i>Sulu</i> ; cuegne, ton-ka, <i>Australia</i> kanohi, <i>New Zealand</i> ; inirko, <i>Ombay</i>
	Eye	hongai, hungeh, hunge honge, ti-hungee
Nose	kun, kwun, kwin tun-kwun	egong, <i>Lampung</i> ; kunguh, <i>Bali</i> jjunga, <i>Bolanghatam</i> ; nguno, <i>Galela</i> ngunu, <i>Sohoa</i> ; swanga, <i>Tavoo</i> ; soun, <i>Waigi</i>
	Mouth	kut
hadle, hatle, hetli hutli, haitleeh		gnutu, <i>Tonga</i> ; bun-gut, <i>Bali</i> sun-gut, <i>Sunda</i> ; ngundal, <i>Australin</i>
Tongue	tahanga, tuntangen tangil, tangul	talen, talang, taling, <i>Australia</i> nangaladi, <i>Galela</i> ; dadila, <i>Formosa</i>
	tangl, tungl	dilah, <i>Tagala</i> ; damaran, <i>Waigi</i>
Teeth	tsing, tsinga, tbsin tahin, tun-tsinga	kasinga, <i>Biajuk</i> ; nisinto, <i>Tomore</i> nisin, <i>Teor</i> ; ngin, <i>Mille</i> ysangh, <i>New Ireland</i>
	Beard	skivi, kaiowa, skiwigh tskehwe, tunt-skiue skowre

ENGLISH.	HAIDAH.	OCEANIC.
Neck	hil, halh, tēhil tung-hill	leher, <i>Malay</i> ; lahu, <i>Fiji</i> ; lacoco, <i>Tavoo</i> kulleung, kuro, wolt, dldil, <i>Australia</i>
Arm	hea, heai, hie, hyalh lhai, tukh-hyeh, hea-kow hie-kwal	siu, <i>Rotuma</i> ; bai, <i>Tarawan</i> ; chas, <i>Samang</i> ent-guddian, <i>Batou</i> ; hinguai, <i>N. Caledonia</i> houana, <i>Tasmania</i> ; gūna-lia, <i>Australia</i>
Hand	stuel, stlai, stlaih shtlai, tunsklai slai	ehinlok, <i>Lampung</i> ; ala, <i>Awaiya</i> tanaraga, <i>Mangarei</i> ; ngalau, <i>Tagala</i> garikih, <i>Madura</i> ; harau, <i>Java</i> rizlia, kori, <i>Australia</i> ; liga, <i>Fiji</i>
Fingers	stu-kuna, stle-kunge slt-kungeh, slak-unge sl-kunge, tunsklai-akungi slai	goola-mai, <i>Sulu</i> ; limau-kokon, <i>Cajeli</i> sar-anga, <i>Bouton</i> ; tar-uni, <i>Cavaarian</i> kaniuko, <i>Mysol</i> ; wangan, <i>Wchoz</i> jari, <i>Malay, Lampung</i> ; kokon, <i>Cajeli</i> kokowana, <i>Sulu</i> ; um, <i>Sapartua</i> kaimuk, <i>Tobi</i>
Finger-nails	stlakwun, stlkwun stlekun, tun-stlekun shlukun, sligoon	talalukun, <i>Wahai</i> ; teroina, <i>Liang</i> terein, <i>Lariki</i> ; kawangun, <i>Australia</i> logini, <i>Massaratty</i>
Body, chest	hlou, klueh teetul, thloo	koli, <i>Sulu</i> ; kalah, <i>Solayer</i> ; karoko, <i>Bouton</i> hutare, <i>Wahai</i> ; wauel, <i>Formosa</i> ; dada, <i>Marella</i>
	katle, ilthlo kann	kalakaluth, <i>Pelaw</i> ; salira, <i>Sunda</i> chino, <i>Tonga</i> ; tinana, <i>New Zealand</i> anana, <i>Lariki</i> ; yango, <i>Fiji</i>
Belly	kitz, keitsh, kadza kichi	gete, <i>Tonga</i> ; ethi, <i>Rotuma</i> cheong, <i>Samang</i> ; geun, <i>Mille</i>
Leg	kula, kial, kwulo kinl til teelilla, hlkeal	sikil, <i>Java</i> ; ehakor, <i>Bali</i> ; bilis, <i>Sulu</i> la, <i>Rotuma</i> ierka, irako, garo, ngurri, <i>Australia</i> iraka, <i>Ombay</i>
Foot	sta, stai, staiel ti-skaia, kl-stai	asta, <i>Madura</i> ; hasta, <i>Java</i> (hand) siki, <i>Sulu</i> ; hoots, <i>Malagasy</i> ; aika, <i>Liang</i> si, kaki, <i>Malay</i> ; adigha, <i>New Caledonia</i>
Bone	skoodze, skooji skwuts, tskwudza	wuku, <i>Maccassar</i> ; koknatoa, <i>Amblaw</i> tosan, <i>Java</i> ; sui, <i>Rotuma, Fiji</i> ; kotye, <i>Australia</i>
	hitlai	tulan, <i>Lampung</i> ; tolang, <i>Madura</i> ; urut, <i>Teor</i> towler, <i>Malagasy</i> ; tul, <i>Tobi</i>
Heart	kouga, kook tee-kuk, t-koya kudine	ikeiki, <i>Tarawan</i> ; ngako, <i>New Zealand</i> susu, <i>Fiji</i> ; huang, <i>Rotuma</i> ; ki, koort, <i>Australia</i> hatai, <i>Sulu</i> ; jantong, <i>Malay</i> ; tintin, <i>For-</i> <i>mosa</i>
Blood	kai, hui, ai, hailh, haiyah	dah, <i>Rotti</i> ; daha, <i>Biajuk, Menado, Sanguir</i> raha, <i>Wayapoo</i> ; rah, <i>Lampung, Boli, Java</i> houda, <i>New Caledonia</i>
Village	nakwan, naikwunaiun nowatlwan	kaan, <i>Tarawan</i> ; langhanua, <i>Rotuma</i> ngurang, <i>Australia</i>

ENGLISH.	HAIDAH.	OCEANIC.
Chief	itluktas, itlasata iklakta, itlagt	aring, <i>Bugis</i> ; karaing, <i>Mucassar</i> ariki, <i>Paumotu</i> , <i>Raratonga</i> ; ratu, <i>Sunda</i> aliki, <i>Fakaafa</i> , <i>New Caledonia</i> turanga, <i>Fiji</i>
House	nah, naa, na naskoosil	banna, <i>Bouton</i> ; uma, <i>Sula</i> , <i>Teluta</i> ; maia, <i>Australia</i>
Bow	ti-shwanshin heht	gunyu, <i>ngurra</i> , <i>Australia</i> huma, <i>Wahai</i> ; umah, <i>Java</i> tito, <i>Atui</i> ; gandiwa, <i>Madura</i> husu, <i>Saparua</i>
Arrow	tlket, tlkit, thlait, klehda, hklaidu tsitung tshtullung, tsitilung tsutalung, tsitahlung skoo-dsitalung kungal	hela, <i>Wahai</i> ; usulah, <i>Gah</i> ore, <i>Manicolo</i> dota, <i>Ombay</i> ; tkugh, <i>Formosa</i> tharinga, <i>thurang</i> , <i>Australia</i> (axe) dullungang, <i>Australia</i> (a little lance) durinda, <i>Australia</i> (to pierce) gnahow, <i>Tongu</i> ; kinnee, <i>Australia</i>
Axe	tshooltshoo, kwetljaw kiattzow, kitlchow kitlzow, kiuntlcho kiutldzaon	tolie, <i>Cajoli</i> ; toola, <i>Australia</i> galeleh, <i>Salibaho</i> korrie, <i>Australia</i> ikiti, <i>Batumerah</i> ; katuen, <i>Massaratty</i>
Adze	hota	taito, <i>Galala</i> ; aati, <i>Awaiyu</i> todo, <i>Wahai</i> ; dota, <i>Ombay</i> (axe)
Knife	skow, kutkwan  yats, yatza, yahdz  heatsa	isowa, <i>Teor</i> ; soi, <i>Lariki</i> ; see, <i>Liang</i> ; kobi, <i>Sula</i> kadutan, duwung, <i>Bali</i> (dagger); katgo, <i>Java</i> katanan, <i>Massaratty</i> ; seito, <i>Teluti</i> seeti, <i>Morellu</i> ; seit, <i>Saparua</i> ; akaditz, <i>Turawan</i> kotikoti, <i>New Zealand</i>
Canoe	kloo, klu, kluh kluyuun tloo	hol, <i>Teor</i> ; saloi, <i>Borneo</i> ; koure, <i>Manicolo</i> roho, <i>Timuri</i>
Sky	yen, yaien	tala, <i>Saparua</i> , <i>Camarian</i> ; deru, <i>Galala</i> hanit, <i>Batan</i> ; hani, <i>Marquesas</i> ; yangle, <i>Pelew</i>
Sun	kweeskun kwai asha, shah choweein, kung  chueen, jewi  dzikwai tzoore	gagono, <i>Java</i> hakoso, <i>Java</i> ; ngawiyat, <i>Java</i> angkasa, <i>Bali</i> ; gudjait, <i>Australia</i> sungingi, <i>Java</i> ; ingkong, <i>Timhora</i> ; haugat, <i>Wahai</i> wangi, <i>Tidore</i> ; unu, <i>Bolanghitum</i> ; singa, <i>Fiji</i> coyoss, <i>Pelew</i> ; hai, <i>Atui</i> ; kiun, ganga, <i>Australia</i> nei, <i>Formosa</i> ; asa, <i>Rotuma</i> ; seasan, <i>Mysol</i> djaat, <i>Australia</i> ; jauw, <i>Utanata</i> surya, <i>Bali</i> ; yaro, <i>Tobi</i> ; tegoura, <i>Tas-</i> <i>mania</i>

ENGLISH.	HAI DAH.	OCEANIC.
Moon	kung, kunga	hiano, <i>Teluti</i> ; ma-heina, <i>Tonga</i> ; mangong, <i>Timbora</i> ketang, <i>Bugis</i>
Stars	koohwin, koom kaitza, kaitzahw	wuan, <i>Gah</i> ; makum, <i>Tobi</i> ; vena, <i>Tasmania</i> ehetu, <i>Atui</i> ; hotu, <i>Tahiti</i> ; lotu, <i>Sandwich</i> hetika, <i>Pannotu</i> ; helhu, <i>Rotuma</i> ; edju, <i>Mille</i>
Day	kailta, kailtah kaeeltah shanglan, shandlung sunglodlun halsa-huunsa	toloti, <i>Massaratty</i> ; tilassa, <i>Gah</i> ; kuliginta, <i>Baju</i> lintang, <i>Java</i> ; koluin, <i>Alfuros</i> ; tulu, <i>Wahai</i> adlan, <i>Bisayan</i> ; hadlan, <i>Sulu</i> ; adlan, <i>Iloco</i> andru, <i>Malagasy</i> alo-wata, <i>Morella</i> ; biley-tueng, <i>Rejang</i> bal-anto, <i>Gani</i> taginita, <i>Galea</i> ; aggao, <i>Cayayan</i> ; cocook, <i>Pelew</i>
Night	sainthah sinki, shingia, siingzah alga, ahlekwa, halkiuil	dientan, <i>Java</i> ; anotau, <i>Tahiti</i> ; antu, <i>Mala-</i> <i>gasy</i> seasan, <i>Mysol</i> sangan, <i>Baju</i> ; wengi, <i>Java</i> sas-ang, <i>Bugis</i> , <i>Macassar</i> (dark) olawaha, <i>Matabello</i> ; hulaniiti, <i>Batunrah</i> halometi, <i>Lariki</i> ; garagaran, <i>Gah</i> urwawa, <i>Lobo</i> ; bulluluni, <i>Australia</i> melgnul, <i>Pelew</i> (dark); dalu, <i>Java</i> mataki, matangi, <i>Marquesas</i> , <i>N. Zealand</i> gutto, <i>Mille</i> ; thangi, <i>Fiji</i>
Wind	tadzu, tatsu tutshao, tutsuka tajow	guruh, <i>Malay</i> ; grug-grug, <i>Bali</i> kuru, <i>Fiji</i> ; tulumi, <i>Australia</i> itag, <i>Formosa</i>
Thunder	helun, hilinga hilunga, heelunga heelang	kilat, <i>Malay</i> , etc.; oohila, <i>Tonga</i> wottol, <i>Australia</i>
Lightning	shibhaultin, skutkaulta	rykkat, <i>Formosa</i> ; coreowe, <i>Pelew</i> onga, <i>Rotuma</i>
Rain	kligukoo shingu tull, dull, talla tulleekwa	kull, <i>Pelew</i> ; ulali, <i>Amblaw</i> ; hura, <i>Galea</i> olan, <i>Tugala</i> ; oolan, <i>Sulu</i> ; golim, <i>Mysol</i> urong, <i>Salibabo</i> ; karu, <i>Tarawan</i> yuro, <i>Australia</i>
Fire	tsano, t-anoo, tshuno tsunno, tsauno lannu	sana, <i>Sunda</i> ; ginni, <i>Java</i> ; guni, <i>Java</i> yong, unai, <i>Australia</i> ; une, <i>Tasmania</i> bromo, <i>Java</i> ; rahi, <i>Rotuma</i> kalla, <i>Australia</i> ; kanaku, pahunu, <i>New</i> <i>Zealand</i>
Water	auntl, kuntl, kuadl hunte, ondl hantl	dorr, <i>Batchian</i> ; taru, <i>Tobi</i> waili, <i>Cajeli</i> ; welo, <i>Teluti</i> ; weyr, <i>Liang</i> tirto, <i>Java</i> ; ayer, <i>Malay</i> ; aer, <i>Salibabo</i> kolle, <i>Australia</i>

ENGLISH.	HAIDAH.	OCEANIC.
Earth	tlga, klik	dara, <i>Lampung</i> ; darat, <i>Malay, etc.</i> ; lun Rotti
	klika, kleega	charik, <i>Bali</i> ; gelegele, <i>Tonga</i> ; kele, <i>Fakafo</i> ; nggelli, <i>Fiji</i>
	towge	tanah, <i>Malay</i> ; tougoutoo, <i>Tonga</i> tagal, <i>Java, Bali, etc.</i>
Sea	tung tanga	tasi, <i>Rotti</i> ; taao, <i>Batan</i> ; towein, <i>Teluti</i> dagat, <i>Tagala</i> ; taisin, <i>Alfuros</i> ; tahi, <i>Tonga</i> tai, <i>Fakafo</i> ; tat, <i>Tobi</i> ; donai, <i>N. Caledonia</i> odern, <i>Australia</i> ; waaung, <i>Formosa</i>
	River	kundl, hunt-iuun ondl-kwaw kwaiungun
Valley	heta, uhheit klegalash	nggaliko, <i>Fiji</i>
	Prairie	kligulle, thikilyoun
Mountain	kunna klitow, klitaua, kldohw kligutkaizootla	haldoko, <i>Java</i> ; redi, <i>Java</i> prawoto-okolo, <i>Java</i> ; lakti, <i>Rotti</i> thuangsolo, <i>Rotuma</i> ; taiyal, <i>Australia</i> joo, <i>Sutu</i> ; waf, <i>Gawi</i> ; yef, <i>Mysol</i> yannyanu, <i>Fiji</i> ; kalindyi, <i>Australia</i> selo, <i>Java</i> ; rnkka, <i>Mille</i> ; rau, <i>Tobi</i> ureure, <i>Fiji</i>
	Island	kwaia, guai, kwai hunthehla
Stone	hika, klehat ska, kwan, kwoali teedza	deeaenne, <i>Waigi</i> ; walite, <i>Formosa</i> tasek, <i>Bali</i> ; teisim, <i>Alfuros</i> ; tasie, <i>Awaiya</i> asin, <i>Bisayan, etc.</i> ; asing, <i>Sanguir</i> ; tintui, <i>Fiji</i> chela, <i>Bugis</i> ; serer, <i>Malagasy</i> ; sela, <i>Salayer</i> wassu, <i>Java</i> ; seti, <i>Mysol</i> ; heta, <i>Wahai</i> ; taa, <i>Liang</i> bahdyan, <i>Batan</i> ; dodiodo, <i>Galela</i> leti, <i>Mysol</i> ; purnti, <i>Utunata</i> ; wurusee, <i>Lobo</i>
	Salt	tanga, tangakaga tung, tangakaha tung-hlaila
Iron	yautsha, yaedzi, yiedzi heats, hyahdz, tatets irotza	tangkal, <i>Sunda</i> (tree); tanghee, <i>N. Caledonia</i>
	Tree	kuit, keht, kait sahantsinghiang
Wood		tshano, tsanoo



ENGLISH.	HAIDAH.	OCEANIC.
Wood	tsannu, skangu	kani, <i>Mille</i> ; kiante, <i>Andaman</i> ayun, <i>Timuri</i> (tree)
	kuk	chuk, <i>Samang</i> (tree); kago, <i>Iloco</i> (tree); gagi, <i>Gani</i> kayu, <i>Malay, etc.</i> ; kaju, <i>Salayer</i>
Leaf	hil, hyill, tshilbil	allell, <i>Pelew</i> ; eilunim, <i>Aturos</i> ; kaloin, <i>Mysol</i> leko, <i>Macassar</i> ; arau, <i>Fiji</i> ; ailau, <i>Liang</i> <i>Morilla</i>
	skumal	koman, <i>Massaratty</i> ; hatimootoo-merow, <i>Tidore</i>
		kutai, <i>Saparuu</i> ; kakutut, <i>Gani</i> (skin) kidna, <i>Tasmania</i> (skin)
Bark	kodze, kohlza kwst, kwuts	poenai, yindal, <i>Australia</i>
Grass	klun	ijan, <i>Malay</i> (green); wooyo, <i>Australia</i>
Flesh, meat	ku	hisi, <i>Bah</i> ; gusi, <i>Sanguir</i> kōkor, <i>Batan</i>
	kia, kiagh	wat, <i>Formosa</i> ; waouti, <i>Awaiya</i> ; mbithi, <i>Fiji</i> yat, <i>Andaman</i> ; dadja, <i>Australia</i>
	glaat, kaht	hela, <i>Wahai</i> ; isicolo, <i>Teluti</i> ; nangalaki, <i>Galela</i> irigo, tirigo, <i>Tarawan</i> ; yul, karai, karndo, <i>Australia</i>
	kira	how, <i>Teor</i> ; kaso, <i>Tidore</i> ; yes, <i>Mysol</i> ; asu, <i>Java</i> ngaike, <i>Paumotu</i> ; yas, <i>Ahtiago</i> ; ek, <i>Samang</i> asau, <i>Timuri</i> ; asu, <i>Bugis</i> ; asoh, <i>Biajuk</i> gaso, <i>Galela</i> ; yuggi, <i>Australia</i>
Dog	ha, haa, haəh	kasak, <i>Samang</i> ; oosah, <i>Sulu</i>
	hagh	
Deer	kaht, kaat, kait kat, kait	
	kaht, kaat, kait	
A fly (mosquito)	slag(lun, kwulhaigwun	kelang, <i>Mysol</i> lalah, <i>Java</i> ralugoh, <i>Menado</i> ; orali, <i>Bouton</i> lalangow, <i>Borneo</i>
	stlaltikwon	sisil, <i>Morella, Bajau</i> ; sisili, <i>Batumerah</i> (m)
	tsilkultoos	katinali, <i>Salayer</i> ; kasisili, <i>Salayer</i> (m)
	tshikuldigwa	saa, <i>Salayer</i> ; savha, <i>Bouton</i> ; yuki, yungga, <i>Australia</i> taksoko, <i>Java</i> ; toga, <i>Tonga</i> ; tekoss, <i>Gah</i> ahas, <i>Togala</i> ; haas, <i>Sulu</i>
kaiskal	kades, <i>Bali</i> (fowl); kite, <i>Lampung</i> (duck) itek, <i>Samang</i> (duck); tuwi, <i>Liang</i> ; pitek, <i>Java</i> (fowl) tehui, <i>Cajeli</i> (fowl); teput, <i>Wahai</i> (fowl) tahuti, <i>Massaratty</i> (fowl); toa, <i>Fiji</i> (fowl) topatopa, <i>New Zealand</i> ; jida, moutamouta, <i>Australia</i>	
Snake	sik, siguh	
Bird	hedit, hu'ait	
	hetehd, hatteht	

ENGLISH.	HAIKAI.	OCEANIC.
Egg	kow, kaua	gosi, <i>Tidore</i> ; ko, kao, <i>Australia</i> otioy, <i>Batan</i>
Feathers	kaan	komeka, <i>Tasmania</i> ; handok, <i>Sunda</i>
	tuhaun, taghoon	dokoi, <i>Sanguir</i> ; toholim, <i>Alfuros</i> ; ini, <i>Rotuma</i>
Wings	tahwunna	teyholi, <i>Awaiya</i> (wing)
	chana	lulu, <i>Kissa</i> ; gogo, <i>Tidore</i> ; owlu, <i>Bouton</i>
	hi, hiai, hyai, sheai	kihoa, <i>Batumerah</i> ; iho, <i>Lariki</i> ; yeou, <i>Ahtiago</i>
Duck	nihuia	hihouo, <i>Teluti</i> ; sewiwi, <i>Java</i> ; fieh, <i>Mysol</i>
	haha, hauh, hahha har	nifako, <i>Gani</i> luiga cherere, <i>Malagasy</i> ; yuranyi, karangi, <i>Australia</i>
Pigeon	nsaia	angso, <i>Java</i> ; gangsa, <i>Bali</i> (goose)
	kwutkwuneest, nukwt	bodowanking, <i>Bugis</i>
	skatunga	gotgang, wongawonga, <i>Australia</i>
	kulside	dara, <i>Bali</i> ; garalga, <i>Australia</i> ; kereru, <i>New Zealand</i>
Fish, salmon	tsina, tshein	ikan, <i>Malay, etc.</i> ; ikani, <i>Bouton</i> ; thung, <i>dhung, Formosa</i>
	cheena, seena	kena, <i>Sula</i> ; kina, <i>Sanguir</i> ; icanne, hiene, <i>Waigi</i>
White	tarun	nggoli, <i>Fiji</i> ; sira, <i>Cayayan</i> ; ulam, <i>Java</i>
	utta, hattut, kadi	patali, <i>Java</i> ; tea, <i>Tonga</i> ; teatea, <i>Tahiti</i>
	aghda	vuti, <i>Fiji</i> ; pnteh, <i>Malay, etc.</i>
Black	kinhatta	anaputi, <i>Tagale</i> ; maydae, <i>Batan</i> ; maputeh, <i>Bugis</i>
	hater	putil, <i>Saparua</i> ; putile, <i>Awaiya</i> ; daari, <i>Galela</i>
	hlahl, klahl tlkuhl, klhatla tlahilega haidamasa	kolo, <i>Java</i> ; tataturo, <i>Galela</i> ; kela, <i>Rotuma</i> nliuli, <i>Fukafo</i> ; loaloo, <i>Fiji</i> leleng, <i>Macassar</i> ; hireng, <i>Java</i> itam, <i>Malay</i> ; audim, <i>Formosa</i> ; hitam, <i>Salayer</i>
Red	klehut	lalotong, <i>Bugis</i> ; kokotu, <i>Tidore</i>
	mesh, mush, mus	machala, <i>Bugis</i> ; mosina, <i>Wahai</i> ; mia, <i>Sula</i> meoit, <i>Gami</i> ; miya, <i>Wayapoo</i> ; miha, <i>New Caledonia</i> ; ussin, <i>Cayayan</i>
	shaeta, siet, skeit	gateli, <i>Java, Bali</i> (blood); gattih, <i>Sunda</i> (blood)
Blue	shaida, shiit	eja, <i>Macassar</i> ; sak, <i>Borneo</i> ; shei, <i>Mysol</i>
	hutihlil, kwolkulh	amagh, <i>Formosa</i> (blood) ruru, <i>Tidore</i> ; lala, <i>Saparua, Camarian, Teluti</i>
	ohlh, ohtlhutl ohtlh klehut kinhlilh	biru, <i>Malay</i> ; bilu, <i>Sulu</i> ; lao, <i>Salayer</i> karakarawa, <i>Fiji</i> ; tearawa, <i>Rotuma</i> bului, <i>Kaoaraoa</i> , ngundur, <i>Australia</i> amala, <i>Batumerah</i> ; melah, <i>Mysol</i>

ENGLISH.	HAIDAH.	OCEANIC.
Yellow, brown	kuntlulh, kundlh susindil	kuning, <i>Malay</i> ; nguila, <i>Cagayan</i> dilao, <i>Tagala</i> ; kunukunn, <i>Gah</i> bahendak, <i>Biajuk</i> ; gnnaguna, <i>Australia</i> gunainguna, <i>New Caledonia</i>
Green	skinow, shinnauia ohlh, lutlilh, olth kutlanu	ijam, <i>Java</i> ; ngan, <i>Malay</i> ; gian, <i>Australia</i> lilao, <i>Tagala</i> ; kakariki, <i>New Zealand</i> gidyungidynn, <i>Australia</i>
Large	yoon, uun iunn, iunk	wanko, <i>Langowan</i> ; jimug, <i>Aru</i> agang, <i>Bali</i> , <i>Malay</i> ; agung, <i>Java</i> : naiki, <i>Timor</i> nui, <i>Tahiti</i> , etc.; kainu, kaiyung, <i>Australia</i> chade, <i>Mocassar</i> ; kichi, <i>Sulu</i> ; kiiti, <i>Wahai</i> kidikidi, <i>Boutou</i> ; kedi, <i>Salayer</i> chanek, <i>Bali</i> tiutin, <i>Sulu</i> ; dekai, <i>Batan</i> ; dictai, <i>Bisayan</i> dodio, <i>Menado</i> ; kalodo, <i>Salibabo</i> ; decheki, <i>Gulela</i> didiki, <i>Baju</i> ; kutu, <i>Kaiowa</i> ; dikit, <i>Bat-</i> <i>chian</i> tsuts, <i>Rotuma</i> ; ngiti, <i>Rorotonga</i>
Small	kutsoo, hudzu ehndsu, ehutsungken  itsootsooka	tagob, <i>Lampung</i> ma-djodjuu, <i>Mille</i> ; pahaka, <i>New Zealand</i> koko, <i>Madura</i> ; kawat, <i>Java</i> ; kankanwa, <i>Fiji</i> ma-kana, <i>Fiji</i> ; kaiun, <i>Australia</i> tna, <i>Bali</i> ; toa, <i>Bugis</i> ; nggasi, <i>Fiji</i> tuhak, <i>Samang</i> ; antichs, <i>Malagasy</i> tahinae, <i>Tonga</i> (i-fant) haareng, <i>Rotuma</i> ; gazala, <i>Malagasy</i> (infant) olitao, <i>Bisayan</i> ; dhuhungaimba, <i>Australia</i> aolo, <i>Awaiya</i> ; lille, <i>Tonga</i> ; laha, <i>Tidore</i> ; alla, <i>Baju</i> nalaing, <i>Iloco</i> ringei, <i>Formosa</i> ; nukkung, <i>Australia</i> lelei, <i>Samoa</i> , <i>Fakaofu</i> ; leilei, <i>Rotuma</i>
Strong	dukyaia, tahkwia tagwia kukwus	kahon, <i>Bali</i> ; dantan, <i>Bisayan</i> ; kino, <i>Rara-</i> <i>tonga</i> mungeet, <i>Polow</i> ; akeno, <i>N. Zealand</i> ; nakie, <i>Cajeli</i> yangasiri, <i>Fiji</i> ; tama, <i>Tobi</i> marakai, <i>Cagayan</i> ; maraghet, <i>Batan</i> leanga, <i>Samoa</i>
Old	kaia, knaia kaiee, kahka tangelka	bagoa, <i>Sula</i> chake, <i>Bugis</i> ; tijok, <i>Malay</i> ; mapagui, <i>Tagala</i> tiis, <i>Sunda</i> ; toe, <i>Atui</i> ; toketoke, <i>Rorotonga</i> toetoe, <i>Tahiti</i> ; matit, <i>Rotuma</i> gniaca, <i>New Caledonia</i>
Young	atunena kowl	
Good	hautlahkun, antlahung lai  lagan, laisunga lahkung, lahguung	
Bad	taghnnna, tahungka  tahnuga  tahner kunmlargan	
Cold	whi tehweega, teowheh kai  tut	

ENGLISH.	HAIKAI.	OCEANIC.
Hot	kina, keena hunani teekinakai	kuno, <i>Saparna</i> ; aluan, <i>Matabello</i> san, <i>Gani</i> ; suu, <i>Rotuma</i> angat, <i>Malay</i>
I	hla, klaha, tlaou  dia, teea	kawulo, <i>Java</i> , <i>Sunda</i> ; kawula, <i>Madura</i> ; itar, <i>Mille</i> hulun, <i>Java</i> ; hora, <i>Bali</i> ; area, <i>Lobo</i> titwa, <i>Bali</i> ; te, <i>Tonga</i> ; atu, <i>Tahiti</i> ; tea, <i>Tarawan</i>
Thou	dunga, tunga  taha, dahou	dehna, <i>Madura</i> ; ngoe, <i>Tarawan</i> ; angkau, <i>Malay</i> diko, <i>Java</i> ; dika, <i>Madura</i> ikau, <i>Sulu</i> ; ygao, <i>Tagala</i>
He, etc.	wunnisha, wunasa laah, laha, laou ou	manih, <i>Sunda</i> bal, dulla, nyuly, <i>Australia</i> iya, <i>Lampung</i> ; siya, <i>Sulu</i> ; yea, <i>Tagala</i> ; oia, <i>Tahiti</i> aia, <i>Tonga</i> ; ia, <i>Tarawan</i>
We	itla, taleetla  tullung, talung  tallunga	tautolu, <i>Tonga</i> ; keiran, <i>Kuduru</i> , <i>Fiji</i> ; derro, <i>Mille</i> siramo, <i>Batan</i> ; drivan, <i>Malicollo</i> ; gully, galata ngung, ngadli, ngalu, nilgung, <i>Australia</i> ara, ngaira, <i>Tarawan</i> ; kula, <i>Java</i>
You	dalunga, tullunge dalung tkullala  tahunga	dru, drau, <i>Fiji</i> ; nurang, ngindula, <i>Australia</i> moutolu, <i>Tonga</i> ; nataroi, <i>Malicollo</i> lua, <i>Samoa</i> ; orua, <i>Tahiti</i> ; korua, <i>Paumotu</i> , <i>N. Zealand</i> ton, <i>Samoa</i> ; kimingu, <i>Erromanga</i> ngindignng, <i>Australia</i>
They	klaa, laha, ltha watltasa	la, latou, <i>Samoa</i> ; ran, ratou, <i>Fiji</i> ; rana, ratou, <i>Tahiti</i> , <i>N. Zealand</i> ; eris, <i>Rotuma</i> ; koira, <i>Fiji</i>
This	wadzohunna aah, aha adshi anis, lshwanna	atau, <i>Marquesas</i> ; ar, kar, <i>Australia</i> iki, <i>Java</i> ; iyak, <i>Sunda</i> ; siji, <i>Lampung</i> heto, <i>Biajuk</i> ; tudeh, <i>Samang</i> ini, <i>Malay</i> ; nek, niki, <i>Bali</i> ; iana, <i>Bugis</i> ; neko, <i>Madura</i> ; puniki, <i>Java</i> , <i>Bali</i> ; paneka, <i>Madura</i> ; unni, kouno, nidja, <i>Australia</i> ; tenei, <i>N. Zealand</i>
Th	waahse, wadshi waha, wukwosa wunis atokulta	eta, <i>Sunda</i> ; itu, <i>Malay</i> ikuiko, <i>Java</i> ; ia, <i>N. Zealand</i> ; iya, <i>Batan</i> puniko, <i>Java</i> ; hantuk, <i>Bali</i> ; ianatu, <i>Bugis</i> girowa, <i>Madura</i> ; tera, <i>N. Zealand</i> ; kikilly, <i>Australia</i> iaoon, <i>Sula</i> ; yaon, <i>Tagala</i> ; tena, <i>N. Zealand</i>
All	watliwan, wadluhun watlewun, wahtlawun wantliwan	ahena, <i>Tonga</i> sadarum, <i>Java</i> ; lamon, <i>Lampung</i> (many) lahat, <i>Tagala</i> ; dilan, <i>Tagala</i> kirun, <i>Australia</i>

ENGLISH.	HAIDAH.	OCEANIC.
Many, much	kwan, kwanika, kwaan kwankukh, kwanewun	kweh, hakung, <i>Java</i> ; paghan, <i>Bisayan</i> banyak, <i>Malay</i> ; banyak, <i>Madura</i> kumai, <i>Australia</i>
Who?	gushu kishto, kistho	saha, <i>Sunda</i> ; isiu, <i>Sulu</i> ; cohai, <i>Tonga</i> ngandi, ngando, <i>Australia</i>
Far	tsinagun, dsinga jinga, tsingaeewun watskwahakweth	inejao, <i>Biajuk</i> ; auanoaatu, <i>N. Zealand</i> jaho, <i>Madura</i> ; kuun, <i>Australia</i> hadloh, sawat, <i>Bali</i> ; hetnh, <i>Biajuk</i> ; adayo <i>Iloco</i> tauhti, auoatu, <i>N. Zealand</i> winima, <i>Australia</i> ; ngaki, <i>Australia</i> kuinbn, kanaiho, <i>Australia</i>
Near	alunung, knnungwik kumtsingang anana, ananu, anannok	ambani, <i>Macassar</i> ; arani, <i>Cagayan</i>
To-day	bait, aiut, aiyut aiatta, waiatta asshandlneeah	ita, <i>Iloco</i> aiyi, <i>Australia</i> ; kawai, <i>Andaman</i> hadlau, <i>Sulu</i> ; heahoni, <i>Tonga</i> hikkainungge, <i>Australia</i>
Yesterday	utahl, adahl attahtaleesta tahtaleesta, adatltho tagha	ralo, <i>Tobi</i> wattangrau, <i>Australia</i> colthocoyoss, <i>Pelew</i> cagahapon, <i>Bisayan</i> ; teang, <i>Rotuma</i>
To-morrow	utahl, taltha  attahtla, adatlthalo sungodlun	nguruko, ngrekkald, <i>Australia</i> ; esokhari, <i>Malay</i> waragura, <i>Tobi</i> ; roaroa, <i>Fiji</i> andelac, <i>Batan</i> ; hengihengi, <i>Tonga</i>
Here	aah hailkwa	jah, <i>Lampung</i> ; gagito, <i>Borneo</i> ; atia, <i>Tobi</i> hiriki, <i>Beli</i> ; are, <i>Ulanata</i> ; alyikke, <i>Australia</i> akhi, yai, <i>Australia</i> ; ngriki, <i>Java</i>
There	waah, wakwa	jo, <i>Atui</i> ; gagien, <i>Borneo</i> ; koso, <i>Bugis</i> boko, muggau, <i>Australia</i>
Yes	ang, anguh, aung	uan, <i>Cagayan</i> ; oon, <i>Batan</i> ; oen, <i>Iloco</i> yuin, <i>Australia</i> ; ina, ana, <i>N. Zealand</i> aaa, <i>Pelew</i> ; hahei, <i>Formosa</i> ; inggih, <i>Java</i> saan, <i>Iloco</i> ; ima, <i>Tukiti</i> ; tamu, <i>Fiji</i>
No	kano, kum kowuno ungai	kamil, keawai, tarno, tano, <i>Australia</i> ungah, <i>Batan</i> ; inke, <i>Rotuma</i> ; senga, <i>Fiji</i> naiyung, <i>Australia</i> ; jangan, <i>Malay</i> saangu, <i>Bouton</i> ; umsiun, <i>Wayapo</i>
1	skwan-sun, swansung skwaneen, swaunshung shwansung, sowhunsun	nosiuni, <i>Massaratty</i> ; seena, <i>Tambora</i> wanait, <i>New Caledonia</i> ; saitavau, <i>Erromanga</i>
2	tsahantsin sting, stung stun, stunga shtung	tong, <i>Pelew</i> ; satunggil, <i>Java</i> ; djuon, <i>Mille</i> wadon, <i>New Caledonia</i> ; sinuto, <i>Galela</i> zua, <i>Flores</i> ; doua, <i>Waigiu</i> kadjen, neingeng, <i>Australia</i>
3	tlkwunilh, tlkwunihl hlawhul, lthunilth thlonutl	tatlu, itlu, <i>Tagala</i> ; taruano, <i>Bouton</i> gatil, <i>Sula</i> ; atlo, <i>Philippine</i> ; inola, <i>Rotuma</i> entol, <i>Alfuros</i> ; tatl, <i>Manilla</i>

ENGLISH.	HAIDAH.	OCEANIC.
	klunet, klohuntla	kunete, <i>Lifu</i> ; riangi, <i>Ternate</i> ; rangi, <i>Tidore</i> torutu, <i>Marquesas</i>
4	stansung, stunzing	koan, <i>Nicobar</i> ; kudein, <i>Timbora</i> ; tan, <i>Caroline</i>
	stunsung, stansien	sakawan, <i>Java</i> ; oang, <i>Pelew</i> ; oan, <i>Tobi</i> ; emen, <i>Mille</i>
	stanshung	enhata, <i>Alfuros</i> ; mendavat, <i>Erromanga</i>
5	klalth, klilth, klaith	kutelin, kuklin, <i>Timbora</i>
	klelha, klelth, klehlt	krirum, <i>Tanna</i> ; lalima, <i>Bali</i> ; lailem, <i>Mille</i>
	klehtlik	gangsai, <i>Java</i> ; sukuring, <i>Erromanga</i>
6	klunih, kloounihl	rora, <i>Tidore</i> ; rara, <i>Ternate</i> ; hol, <i>Caroline</i>
	kloounull, klewunnul	lepwanan, <i>Gani</i> ; laen, <i>Timuri</i> , <i>Savu</i>
	klowunthlil, lthuunilth	krirumriti, <i>Tanna</i> ; dildjuno, <i>Mille</i>
	klumith	lomi, <i>Wahai</i> ; gurum, <i>Tuham</i> ; chalemén, <i>Lifu</i>
7	dzigoowa, tshikwa	tujoh, <i>Malay, etc.</i> ; tuju, <i>Sambawa</i> ; tik, <i>Papua</i>
	sikwa, sekwa	hik, <i>Sandwich</i> ; iko, <i>Kissa</i> ; uju, <i>Biajuk</i>
	tsegwah, chigwau	fick, <i>Waigiu</i> ; tik, <i>N. Guinea</i> ; turyu, <i>Kayan</i>
	tsikkwaiilk	titura, <i>Serang</i> ; suku-rimuaró, <i>Erromanga</i>
8	stanshung, staensunga	koneho, <i>Timbora</i> ; kanyphpa, <i>Formosa</i>
	stansiona, stunsunga	tufkangi, <i>Tidore</i> ; itnpangi, <i>Galea</i> ; enfoan, <i>Nicobar</i>
	stansunga, stanshanga	wannaimguien, <i>N. Caledonia</i> ; hanya, <i>Biajuk</i>
	standzoora	adjino, <i>Mille</i> ; enwol, <i>Alfuros</i>
		kunengemen, <i>Lifu</i>
9	klashwashingo, klaths-	adillimedjuon, <i>Mille</i> ; turaasa, <i>Ende</i>
	kwanson	
	klaalowansingoo, klat-	salapan, <i>Sunda</i> ; jalatien, <i>Biajuk</i>
	leswansingoo	
	klatsanungsokwilth	trasa, <i>Flores</i>
	klahtswansingu	siam, sam-bilan, <i>Malay, etc.</i>
10	klaalh, klal, klalahh	ruluh, <i>Bisayan, Samang</i> ; rulu, <i>Tagala</i>
	klalth, klaalth	saroni, <i>Timbora</i> ; horihori, <i>Paumotu</i> ; rulu, <i>Timuri</i>
	klath	hulu, <i>Rotti</i> ; ahooroo, <i>Otaheiti</i> ; anahooroo, <i>Easter</i>
	klahtl	dungol, <i>Mille</i>
20	klalhtstung, klalisting,	kalehdoso, <i>Java</i> ; kalohaán, <i>Bisayan</i>
	klalestung	
	lugnaskwan	dalauang-pous, <i>Tagala</i> ; oloyuck, <i>Pelew</i>
	lagwswango, lagwasawanagha	
	lagwaswanshung	bulurua, <i>Ende</i>
100	klaleklal	raho, <i>Kissa</i> ; ratuh, <i>Mangari</i> ; saratus, <i>Malay</i>
	lakwakwalth, lagwath-	iraiiki ambinifula, <i>Malagasy</i> ; rasa, <i>Teor</i>
	elth	
	lugnaklaith, lagwathlahtl	lutcho, <i>Gah</i> ; saratuspuluh, <i>Malay</i>

ENGLISH.	HAIDAH.	OCEANIC.
To eat	tatla kultah, kltahsung	tauri, <i>Fiji</i> ; dara, <i>Australia</i> tali, taldona, takilliko, <i>Australia</i> ; wharukai, <i>N. Zealand</i>
To drink	tota hootli, hootwla klewhotle	ate, <i>Rotuma</i> garugi, <i>Australia</i> errak, <i>Mille</i>
To run	banthlinetl althla, kahtla kahheetla	melim, <i>Pelew</i> ; limi, <i>Tobi</i> ; laina, <i>Australia</i> lari, <i>Malay</i> ; lella, <i>Tonga</i> ; karehe, <i>N. Zealand</i> tittorht, <i>Mille</i>
To dance	hiatl, hiatla  heyahlt, heathlohtla	hari, <i>N. Zealand</i> ; oola, <i>Tonga</i> ; garre, <i>Australia</i> ruoia, <i>Tarawan</i> ; riki, <i>Fiji</i> ; kotaratara, <i>N. Zealand</i> ; untelliko, <i>Australia</i>
To sing	kadzootla kukwoyungithla tkweyungatla	wittillico, <i>Australia</i> ngengele, <i>Fiji</i>
To sleep	skalung kadetla, kateetla  tkahdehtla tai	yuzganung, <i>Australia</i> tidor, <i>Malay</i> ; kaikaru, <i>N. Zealand</i> ; madura <i>Mille</i> magtulog, <i>Bisayan</i> ; macaturue, <i>Cagayan</i> toog, <i>Sulu</i> ; tolog, <i>Tagala</i> ; tudui, <i>Borneo</i> tavo, <i>Fiji</i> ; turu, tilem, <i>Java</i>
To speak	kusootla, kusohtle kilhkhwultla guishoo	titri, <i>Tobi</i> ; nutur, <i>Java</i> lolocoy, <i>Pelew</i> ; yalla, wiyellico, <i>Australia</i> kata, <i>Malay</i> ; kayn, <i>Fiji</i> ; wichanten, <i>Java</i>
To see	kaintla, kunthla kindle	quendera, nganna, gakilliko, <i>Australia</i> naori, dara, taratura, <i>Tarawan</i> ; kele, <i>Rotuma</i>
To love	istionunga  kidishtahtla	kawdangoi, <i>Formosa</i> ; konohi, koingo, <i>N. Zealand</i>  tchatdaon, <i>Batun</i>
To kill	laltialugh, lachtech kotulkun tiuh	ala, <i>Rotuma</i> (death) dnradun, <i>Australia</i> ; tonaragun, <i>Australia</i> matehe, <i>Madura</i> ; patay, <i>Tagala</i> ; tai, <i>Tonga</i> tnkituki, <i>N. Zealand</i> ; dakkai, <i>Australia</i>
To sit	kaooltla, kaunthla  kialnh	locloc, <i>Tagala</i> ; nguddela, ngurria, <i>Australia</i> nduri, <i>Fiji</i> ; rarau, tuturu, <i>N. Zealand</i> kuduk, <i>Borneo</i> ; tekateka, <i>Fakaafo</i>
To stand	kiaetla, keeahutla kiaroonla	warria, ngakilliko, garokilliko, <i>Australia</i> dirangal, <i>Australia</i> ; diri, <i>Malay</i>
To go	kaietla, kuaietla  kaitla, dakaithla	ettal, <i>Mille</i> ; hael, aloo, <i>Tonga</i> ; korunu, <i>Bolanghitam</i> makalu, <i>Batan</i> ; haere, <i>N. Zealand</i> ; alu, <i>Fakaafo</i>
To come	tawit	yannagirra, tangara, guwolliko, <i>Australia</i> taweke, <i>N. Zealand</i> ; taitu, <i>Tobi</i> ; waito, <i>Mille</i> dumahi, <i>Sanguir</i> ; tae, <i>Tahiti</i> ; teka, dateng, <i>Java</i>

ENGLISH.	HAIDAH.	OCEANIC.
To come	haidlulul, hehtah haloit	kule, <i>Ahtiago</i> ; haere, <i>N. Zealand</i> ; roko, <i>Tarawan</i> alowe, <i>Awaiya</i> ; iroua, <i>Formosa</i> ; quangloa, <i>diru</i> , <i>uwooliko</i> , <i>Australia</i> ; dirawoei, <i>Java</i> koresse, <i>Waigi</i> ; haere, <i>N. Zealand</i>
To walk	kaitla, kaitla kakungla karun	habani, <i>Tahiti</i> ; yannagirri, <i>Australia</i> pailam, <i>Mille</i>
To work	ista, istikla	thathau, <i>Fiji</i> petchiol, <i>Malay</i>
To steal	koltli inkwulhtaiin	ngala, <i>Sunda</i> (take); ratacoa, <i>Cagayan</i> araoto, <i>Fiji</i> (take); buumulliko, <i>Australia</i> angkat, <i>Malay</i>
To lie	kilkatung	kabuluanan, <i>Tagala</i> ; haavare, <i>Tahiti</i> ; pooting, <i>Sulu</i>
To give	koout ittsilh laklista	gakoyelliko, ngakoia, <i>Australia</i> atoo, <i>Tonga</i> ; hoatu, <i>N. Zealand</i> gukilliko, ngungilladanna, <i>Australia</i> ; kacito, <i>Tobi</i> erengi, <i>Bugis</i> ; sareangi, <i>Macassar</i> ; languiana, <i>Cagayan</i>
To laugh	kha kakwutta	horoa, <i>Tahiti</i> hohehohe, <i>N. Zealand</i> tertawa, <i>Malay</i> ; mag-catava, <i>Bisayan</i> ; nagka-tawah, <i>Sulu</i> panag-catas, <i>Iloco</i> ; cata, <i>Tonga</i> ; kintai, <i>kentallico</i> , <i>Australia</i> kindaiwanna, <i>Australia</i>
To weep	skaitl shiitle	mag-hilac, <i>Bisayan</i> ; tungkilliko, <i>Australia</i>
Rainbow	kwotsakwokun	kuwung-kuwung, <i>Bali</i> ; kuwung, <i>Java</i> anuanua, <i>Sandwich</i> , etc.; ouenuku, <i>N. Zealand</i>
Cheeks	kuntseda	gonaga, <i>Gani</i> (face); bangat, <i>Sunda</i> (face); gangafoni, <i>Waigi</i>
Saliva	tlztut klana, klan tita	tdhukal, kullo, <i>Australia</i> liang, <i>Borneo</i> ; gialang, <i>Australia</i> ludah, <i>Malay</i> ; tohulah, <i>Awaiya</i> , <i>Saparua</i> tehula, <i>Liang</i> , <i>Morella</i> ; tohula, <i>Batumerah</i>
Throat	kaginzoo	kungan, <i>Malay</i> ; tengo, <i>Borneo</i> (neck) kaki, <i>N. Zealand</i>
Chin	tlkai	tal, kir, <i>Australia</i> ; irakata, <i>Ombay</i>
Lips	kwoothadgoose  kwooseou kutsirun	igad, simood, <i>Sulu</i> ; ngutu, <i>N. Zealand</i> ; gnutu, <i>Tonga</i> tembeningusu, <i>Fiji</i> ; lau-nguta, <i>Fakaafo</i> mogudai-lea, <i>Australia</i> ; mogudilia, <i>Tasmania</i>



ENGLISH.	HAIDAH.	OCEANIC.
Shoulder	skul	kallgh, <i>Formosa</i> (arm); kooloogoono, <i>Tuwo</i> lklessine, <i>Umbay</i> ; outalen, <i>Monicolo</i> wurru, wollar, <i>Australia</i> tuketuke, <i>N. Zealand</i> ; nogait, <i>Australia</i>
Elbow	hietsik we hikwuse	
Hip	ankwan	ngakang, <i>Australia</i> ; henguepuan, <i>New</i> <i>Caledonia</i> anfoloni, <i>Waigi</i> tuor, <i>Batu</i> ; tohor, <i>Tagala</i> ; touri, <i>N. Zea-</i> <i>land</i> ; eturi, <i>Tonga</i> bangulligha, <i>New Caledonia</i> ; tangoniou, <i>New Ireland</i> ; kairigowoko, <i>Uca</i> ; lukut, lutut, <i>Malay</i> ; rouga, <i>Tasmania</i> ; taurangh, <i>Formosa</i> ; ndarn, <i>Fiji</i>
Knee	kwullo kwulokutz	kuiletinen, <i>Mille</i> wirunggang, <i>Australia</i> gnralong, <i>Australia</i> sinleo, <i>Navigators</i> ; gundyar, <i>Australia</i> puttikan, wandong, <i>Australia</i> asap, <i>Malay</i> ; yaphoi, <i>Mysol</i> kobun, <i>Gah</i> ; aowaht, <i>Morella</i> kukus, <i>Java</i> ; hasah, <i>Lampung</i> okoo, <i>Madura</i> ; ahoo, <i>Tonga</i> auahi, <i>New Zealand</i> yafleit, <i>Teor</i> ; laftain, <i>Ahtiago</i> lavanuk, <i>Malagasy</i> tok, <i>Mille</i> ; wetynt, <i>Australia</i> gua, <i>Gah</i> ; gnaco, <i>Tonga</i> ; newaiyu, <i>Wahai</i> kipai, <i>Australia</i> ronunu, <i>Malagasy</i> garran, <i>Australia</i> mboti, <i>Fiji</i> ; kokug, <i>Australia</i> gungalang, gindurra, <i>Australia</i>
Ankle	stakwultingo	
Liver	staikwooltingui	
God	tlkwul	
Devil	suniatlaidus	
Smoke	haidetana kaio	
Ashes	hltulhait	
Sand	tas	
Oil, fat	kaljoo	
Milk	tlinowe	
Horns	kwaihilkian	
Frog	wuhas tlkunkostal lthkenkwastan	
Road	kuwe kuwe-tumzu	gniabau, <i>Malay</i> ; aya, <i>Sulu</i> ; tuhun, <i>Wahai</i> yowung, gawallu, <i>Australia</i> agniddan, <i>Cagayan</i> ; higdaan, <i>Bisayan</i> idda, <i>Iloco</i> (bed) cawd, <i>Mille</i> ; vata, tutewi, <i>Fiji</i> (bed)
Blanket	giat	
Mat	ilgush	kalasa, <i>Gani</i> ; kaili, <i>Awaiya</i> ; klossa, <i>Java</i> hilil, <i>Morella</i> ; lalakai, <i>Fiji</i> gill, cray, <i>Pelew</i> ; folu, <i>Malagasy</i> urh, <i>Mille</i> ; arare, <i>Tarawan</i> ; lawi, <i>Java</i> gal, warraur, <i>Australia</i> lawa, <i>Fiji</i> ; karun, <i>Tarawan</i> gulla, karrarri, raoroa, <i>Australia</i> talu, <i>Malay</i> ; taula, <i>Fakafo</i> ; ndale, <i>Fiji</i> tari, <i>Tobi</i> ; kokuel, <i>Mille</i> ; kora, <i>Taru</i> waras, <i>Lobo</i>
Thread	haithulga kaitlul	
Net	katlioo	
Rope, line	tlgai	

ENGLISH.	HAIDAH.	OCEANIC.
Club	shidze	woddi, kotara, <i>Australia</i>
Spears	kito	chel, <i>Mysol</i> ; tite, <i>Wahai</i> ; chantakan, <i>Madura</i> ; tia, <i>Rejang</i>
	chatl	golo, <i>Java</i> ; kalei, <i>Saparua</i> ; galegala, <i>Trotara</i> , <i>Tarawan</i> ; gallagalla, <i>Matabello</i>
Hook	tawhul	kullar, dullu, dual, <i>Australia</i>
Cup	skadlla	kanorika, <i>Tobi</i>
Dish	kaitla	quall, <i>Pelew</i> ; koali, <i>Malay</i> ; gooloo, <i>Tonga</i>
Bowl	kanilo	gurra, gullman, <i>Australia</i>
		ndari, <i>Fiji</i>
Above	shu	asa, <i>Bugis</i> ; atas, <i>Malay</i> ; itans, <i>Tagala</i>
		hataas, <i>Sulu</i> ; saitaas, <i>Bisayan</i> ; kiath, <i>Australia</i>
After	ula, gla, silid	lieuc, <i>Cagayan</i> ; lieudan, <i>Iloco</i>
		ngolanga, willug, yarewar, <i>Australia</i>
Among	shu	gi, <i>Tonga</i>
At	gna, gwau	ka, <i>Bali</i> ; gia, <i>Tonga</i> ; ka, ya, <i>Australia</i>
Before	kwunast	ganka, ungunai, einga, gw-gkura, gwai-kangat, <i>Australia</i>
Below	het, metit	hakten, <i>Bali</i>
Between	aada	ditangah, <i>Malay</i> ; tuati, tuntauk, <i>Australia</i>
Except	adang	tai, <i>Tonga</i> ; anyo, <i>Australia</i>
For	an	ma, <i>Tonga</i> ; an, yanno, nung, <i>Australia</i>
From	staha	ti, <i>Sunda</i> ; teka, sako, <i>Java</i>
		kai, dyi, <i>Australia</i>
In, into	a, ai	ai, <i>Madura</i> ; ai, e, ya, ka, angk, <i>Australia</i>
In front of	hantla	ungul, <i>Australia</i>
Of	washt	auwe, ba, umba, koba, <i>Australia</i>
	gie	ka, <i>Bali</i> ; go, gai, gu, ak, ag, yog, <i>Australia</i>
On	inka	ing, <i>Java</i> ; ngadja, <i>Australia</i>
Out	kia	hagoah, <i>Sulu</i>
Over	telga	duwur, <i>Java</i> ; wara, <i>Australia</i>
On account of	hagunan	tin, <i>Australia</i>
Through	kalthgud	durada, <i>Australia</i>
Throughout	kalthgwid	kardagar, <i>Australia</i>
To	aa	ay, <i>Tagala</i> ; ha, <i>Sulu</i> ; ka, <i>Malay</i> , <i>Madura</i>
		ai, e, ak, angk, ko, <i>Australia</i>
Unto	ga	ungai, <i>Australia</i>
Up	sik	gihage, <i>Tonga</i>
With, by	alth	ulih, <i>Malay</i> ; kalib, karo, sarto, <i>Java</i>
		sarta, <i>Madura</i> ; ald, al, ile, lo, urrugan, <i>Australia</i>
		uneg, <i>Iloco</i>
Within	nagust	sagnas, <i>Bisayan</i> ; gitooa, <i>Tonga</i>
Without	kiagust	

